The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1863. NO. 14.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

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	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
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Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$8 00
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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GEO. W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 13th day) of October, 1863, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of State Senator, for three years.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, &c, for Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register and Recorder & of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of Coroner of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school house adjoining the farm of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Slough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsbury, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Confunne's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Maxfield's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Rankc,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Dublin township, at the house of Wm. B. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahen, Andrew Robeson, John Gunsmore and Wm. Gleasner, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public house of Edward Hutchison, in Penn's Post, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Porter, at the public school house in Markleburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit.—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main run from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kerr's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence south sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 11th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 41st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed." GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1863, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-seventh.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *Huntingdon*, Sept. 16, '63. 4t.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINN'S.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by Nov 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct 31, 1862 FISHER & SON.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrison for citizen guards for hospitals and other public buildings: and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMMULL, Captain and Provost Mar.-Gal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

S. I. F. D. E.

STATON ISLAND.

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 447 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

☞ *Goods received and returned by Express.*

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,

August 19, 1863.—3m.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and these medals have been awarded the premiums by different Fairs and Institutes than to any other. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Wilson, E. H. Turner and E. Bellemann.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$47.

Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer*,	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel*, "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run by steam or hand }	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { by steam or hand }	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is AS GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,

347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Friday morning, September 25, 1863

[For the Globe.]

MR. EDITOR:—As a plea for negro slavery it is not only alleged in the language of the Hon. Judge Woodward that "slavery is an incalculable blessing to the slave," but that "the African is so deficient in intellect that he is incapable of civilization," a proposition which involves, when deliberately considered, a direct attack upon the Supreme Being, and a direct disregard of the light of experience and the evidence of our own senses! I say, it involves a direct attack on the Supreme Being. What can be a more plain and palpable denial of his wisdom and goodness, than to allege in the first place that one great region of the globe he has made, can only be inhabited by negroes, (for all contend that it cannot be inhabited by the white man, and that is the fact,) and in the next that he has formed a most numerous race of human beings and so framed their constitutions and organized their minds, that they must of necessity, remain miserable wretches, doomed to savage barbarity, or the fetters of slavery by his unutterable decree! That their nature is such that they are incapable of being raised even by the assistance of civilized man, to an ability to provide for their own true happiness! If this be true, it never was true that his "tender mercies are over all his works." But it is false, evidently false, palpably false! Excepting those "who have eyes see not, and ears hear not, least at any time they should understand;" from the mere zoophite the link that unites the vegitable to the mineral kingdom up to man the links that unites mortal to immortal existences, we see his wisdom and his infinite goodness written in characters so legible that "he who runs may read." Each animated being that swims in the water, that moves on the earth, or that flies in the air, we find that he has provided with every organ and endowed with every capacity necessary, not only to its own existence, but to enable it to seek out and fasten on each object necessary to render that existence as comfortable and happy as the individual is capable of being. He has made no one class, order, or genera, dependent on another for the means of ascertaining its wants, or providing for their gratification. If we descend from animal down to inanimate matter, wherever organized matter and the principles of life exists, we behold the same boundless wisdom and inexhaustible goodness, the same happy adaptation of the best means to the most beneficent ends, and in nothing that He has made is there other design than that of benevolence, discoverable. To suppose in man whom he has made "but a little lower than the angels," there is any departure from this uniform plan of beneficence, is not only the heighth of folly, it is the excess of impiety.

I have said such an assertion involves a direct disregard of the light of experience, and a palpable denial of the evidences of our senses, because experience and the evidence of our senses, both flatly contradict it. From what quarter of the globe did science first dawn upon the earth? What race of men were they who first shed its light on a world involved in darkness. Africa first beheld the light of science, and Africans first gave learning to man. But for Africa and African genius and talent, for aught we know, the world, we inhabit, might yet be as dark as Egypt's darkest night. And yet it is said that, that race who *could discover and hold up* the arts and sciences to the gaze of an admiring world, are by nature incapable of improvement. Who will say the African is incapable of improvement and civilization, who is not ignorant of such men as Christophe and Toussaint? Of the few of that degraded race, who have had an opportunity of attaining to eminence, how great a portion have succeeded, and so decidedly as to put to blush every denial of their susceptibility of the highest moral and intellectual attainments. A few of them have been scattered through civilized countries, in those foreign regions of the globe where their moral energies were not withered by the blighting influence of public opinion and how many of that small number have by the unassisted energy of their own minds, won for themselves rank and distinction, eminence and office, even from the white man in the land of his nativity!

Dr. Blumebach possessed a library composed entirely of works written by negroes. He says, "There is not a single department of taste or science in which these people have not been distinguished." Dr. Blumebach was a man of most remarkable research and scientific attainments, and has been pronounced the admiration of the nineteenth century. He is the author of the most able and scientific treatise on the varieties of the human species, and certainly was better qualified than any other person to decide upon their constitutional differences; in that work he sarcastically observes that entire and large provinces of Europe might be named in which it would be difficult to meet such good writers, poets, philosophers and correspondents of the French Academy; and on the other hand, that there is no savage people which have distinguished themselves by such examples of perfectability and even capacity for scientific cultivation as the negro.

Appropriate to my subject are the following remarks of the celebrated Volney, also a man of great research and scientific attainments. Speaking of the present acknowledged inferiority of the negro to the white man he says, "But let the man who would argue from this single fact, that the race of negroes must be necessarily an inferior species, distinct from all the rest of the world, compare the taste, the talent, the genius, the erudition that have at different periods blazed forth in different individuals of this despised people, when placed under the fostering providence of kindess and cultivation, with our own countrymen, and let him blush for the mistake he has made, and the injury he has committed." Freidig of Vienna, was a negro and one of the best architects in Germany. Hannibal, a negro, was not only a Major General and Commander of Artillery in the Russian service, under Peter the Great, but was deeply skilled in mathematical and physical science; so too, was Leslet of the Isle of France, who was in consequence made a member of the French Academy; and Arno, who was honored with a diploma of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Wirtemburg. Let us add to these the names of Vassa and Ignatius Sancho, the former born in the kingdom of Benin, the latter on board a slave ship on her passage from Guinea to the West Indies. The taste and genius of these two distinguished negroes have enriched the polite literature of England. The mother of that learned and able divine Dr. Frederick Ross of the New School Presbyterian Church, was a slave in Richmond, Va., and consequently he was himself born a slave.

Indeed, many instances may be cited of genius and elevated character among Africans who were once slaves in our own country, sufficient to redeem them from the unkind imputation by which their perpetual servitude is sometimes justified. To name but two—Job Ben Solomon, son of the king of Bunda on the Gambia, was taken in 1730, and carried to Maryland where he was sold. He afterwards found his way to England, where his talents, dignified air, and amenity of character procured for him many friends, and among the rest Sir Hans Stone, for whom he translated several Arabic manuscripts. After being received with distinction at the court of St. James, he returned to Africa. His literary works and his letters which he afterwards wrote to his friends in America and England were published in two volumes, passed through several editions and were read with great interest. He is said to have been able to repeat the Koran from memory.—James Derham was once a slave in Philadelphia. In 1788, at the age of 21 he obtained his freedom and afterwards became the most distinguished physician in New Orleans. "I conversed with him on medicine," says Dr. Rush, "and found him very learned. I thought I could give him some information on the treatment of diseases, but I learned more from him than he could expect from me." With such examples of negro powers before us, is it possible to do otherwise than to adopt the very just observation of a very quaint orator, who has told us that the "negro like the white man is still God's image although carved in ebony!"

Nor is it to a few casual individuals among the black tribes, appearing in distant countries, and at distant eras, that we have to look for the clearest proofs of human intelligence. At this moment, scattered, like their own oasis, their islands of beautiful verdure over the eastern and western deserts of Africa, multitudes of little principalities of negroes are still existing—multitudes that have of late years been detected and that are still detecting whose national virtues would do honor to the most polished States of Europe.

But, for a further refutation of this slander of the author of the negro's being unintellectual, we need only turn our attention to the rising Republic of Liberia, on the Western coast of Africa, its schools, its churches, its civil and religious institutions, its astonishing advancement and general prosperity, and you will be constrained to confess that the *negro is a man capable of self-government and self-support.* For God "hath made of *one blood* all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." Acts, 17 chap. 26th verse.

In a former communication, I gave you the expressed sentiments of Gen. Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Chief Justice Marshall, John Randolph, and Henry Clay, on the subject of slavery as it exists amongst us. I fully concur with what these great men have written on the subject; and for expressing myself thus, I may be called a *fanatic, a fool, an abolitionist*; well, I am content, but with *my consent no man shall ever call me a Copperhead.*

I here register my testimony against the unprincipled, inhuman, anti-Christian, and diabolical institution of human slavery, as it exists in the South, with all its authors, promoters, and sacrilegious gains; as well as against the great devil, the father of it and them!

Mr. Editor, I have no personal acquaintance with you, but I admire and love you for the noble stand you have taken for your country. You have my feeble prayers for your present, future, and eternal felicity.

Farewell, WILBERFORCE.

Birmingham, Sept 21, 1863.

* I have just read an extract from a speech delivered by the Hon. Judge Woodward, at present a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of this State. In that speech the Judge says "slavery is a divine institution," and that "slavery is an incalculable blessing to the country." Is it possible that any person living in this enlightened age, and in a State favored with gospel privileges as Pennsylvania is, would uphold the institution of slavery? And yet Judge Woodward stands up before a christian and enlightened people, to inform them that slavery is no sin.

[For the Globe.]

MR. EDITOR: It is not my intention to play the alarmist, nor can I say, with any degree of certainty that there is any unusual excitement in this community; but it may not be amiss to dispatch you the fact, without incurring the imputation of violating of the constitution, that the enemy is on the alert, and that they have extended their pickets even down into Union township. They were evidently on a reconnoisance, in that section of the county on Saturday evening last, but not in very strong force, nor with artillery of very large calibre; neither do I think they were in possession of any shells charged with Greek fire, or even of time fuses of long range, for their greatest efforts appeared to fall still-born within hailing distance of their own olfactories. But levity aside, if we can be serious while contemplating such farcical pretentions to the advocacy of Democratic principles. Be it known to all to whom these presents may come, that the unterrified Breckinridgers were duly assembled, in force, after two weeks drumming up, at the School House near Mapleton, in Union tp., on Saturday evening last, at which place a good many were assembled—a good many boys and some men—and some good men too.

After the usual routine of proceedings in organizing the meeting, a gentleman was called to the stand evidently a stranger to most of the persons present, and from the stammering manner in which he addressed the audience, he was no less a stranger to the principles he essayed to advocate—Judge Woodward's Native Americanism—his effort to prevent persons of foreign birth from acquiring citizenship in this State; his enunciation that "we must re-assert the rights of slave holders, and give additional guaranties to slavery!" and that "slavery was an incalculable blessing" were knotty topics, and give evidence to all who were willing to see, that the speaker was not armed with weapons equal to their proper discussion.

But, as in the days of our oriental fathers, the best wine was kept back to the last, when to the delight of all present, was presented on the stage, in propia persona, the elite, astute, erudite and chivalrous R. Milton Speer, Esq., late Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, and, if report be true, an aspirant for the Chief Clerkship, in the next, if, by any stratagem, Copperheadism can succeed in electing a majority to the said House. He presented himself in full sail, as if to say, clear the track; get thee behind me for I am chief apostle in this synagogue; I say to one go, and he goeth, and to another come, and he cringes to my bidding, and I say to the surging waves be still, and, my courtiers tell me, I must be obeyed. Now, here we had Robert, in the place where a good man ought to stand, charged to the mouth with thrilling speech of learned length and thundering sound. All eyes were askance; every ear was alive to the liquid streams that poured forth in vivid flashes of words that burn. His was the power and his was the design to scout the Union sentiment, now so rife in the country, to the fair winds of heaven. Nothing but the determination of the Unionists with Lincoln and Curtin at their head to maintain the old Democratic government in tact, could have produced or prolonged the now existing war. He had been, "for the last two or three years, personally acquainted with Governor Curtin, and that we could find better men in hell than Governor Curtin, and that he was fit for nothing above hell." These are not given as his exact words, but so near them that there is no mistaking his idea. You, Mr. Lewis, formed the subject of a *beautiful* flight of eloquence, couched in similar phrascology, and to the disgrace of some professors of Christianity present, they stamped, clapped and huzzaed at the enunciation of such blasphemies as these. Yes, men who kneel around the altar, consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, and partake of the bread and wine, emblems of the broken body and shed blood of a dying Saviour, disgraced the Christian name by pandering to, and aiding in the promulgation of the practices of infidelity. By giving aid and comfort to the insidious emissaries of his satanic majesty, under the disguise of Democratic teachings more dangerous to the minds of the rising generations than the Age of Reason or any of the infidel publications of Tom Paine. Democratic teachers who have stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in perambulating the country, galvanizing the corpse of old defunct Federalism and baptising it Democracy. As well might you attempt to unite light and darkness or Christ and Belial, as to assimilate old stinking *Federalism to the never dying principles* of Democratic Republicanism. The lion's skin is too short, and hence the exposure. The intelligent voters of Union township, are not to be led away by the insane croakings of fly-up-the-creeks like these. If we are wrong give us the argument of rational minds and we will hear you, but no more tom-foolery; we have had a surfeit of that. JEFFERSON.

What Woodward and Vallandigham Will Do.

"If Woodward and Vallandigham were elected, with Seymour and Parker, they would unite in calling from the army the troops from their respective States, for the purpose of compelling the Administration to invite a Convention of the States to adjust our difficulties."—Extract of a speech delivered by Hiester Clymer, at Somerset, Pa.

—There is no disguise about all this. Taken in conjunction with the confessions of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, a tory sheet, the declarations of Clymer may be regarded as the fixed policy of the copperheads, a policy to end this war by the destruction of the National Government.—This narrows down the issues in the present political campaign to the simple question, Shall Abraham Lincoln, the Constitutionally elected and Constitutionally inaugurated President of the United States, be allowed in peace to administer the Government of the said States? or shall Jefferson Davis, a traitor and usurper, who has participated in the murder of hundreds and thousands of Union men—who has been instrumental in laying waste large tracts of fruitful, peaceful and prosperous territory—who has repudiated the Constitution—who has conspired to destroy the Union—who has sworn to spread slavery all over the free states—shall this rebel and traitor establish a Government over that inaugurated by the heroes of the Revolution These are now the questions involved in the campaign for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. If Curtin is elected Governor, Lincoln will continue, as he was elected, the Constitutional President of the United States. If Woodward succeeds to the Gubernatorial succession in the State, then will come local rebellion—then will follow a conflict of jurisdiction, a collision with the national authorities and Pennsylvania at war with the National Government. Nothing could be plainer than all this. It is an issue which the Copperheads have boldly made. Their speakers advance it on the stump and their scribes urge it in their journals. Hence every man can vote knowingly. He can knowingly vote for Woodward and rebellion, or he can vote for Curtin and the safety of the National Government by the support of the National Administration.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE-JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
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CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
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LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

A Letter from one of our "Boys" to his Brother,

STEVENSON, ALA., Sept. 4, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER: Yours was received to-day. We expected 'ere this to have been on our march, but owing to the delay in getting the pontoons across the river, we have been detained until now; everything was completed yesterday, and now the army is moving toward Chattanooga and Atlanta, as rapidly as possible. We will cross another hard mountain before we reach either of those places, and I can assure you I wish the march was over. For I expect it will be one of the hardest that ever your humble brother undertook. I have an excellent horse, and if we are not compelled to walk up and down the mountain as we have done before, why, I am all O K, but if we walk, then I expect to have some aching limbs. But it is all for the good of *my country.* That is a consolation.

I suppose you and Johnson are glad you escaped the draft. Dave, excuse my frankness. I could not have sympathised with either of you had you been drafted, for it would have done you no harm to serve your country some. I would have given two months wages to have seen B——, C——, and some more of the Birmingham *Monitor* supporters names in the list of the drafted. I looked for them, but sorry to say, was sadly disappointed. Caldwell, Speer, and some more of the home traitors, I am overjoyed to learn, have drawn prizes in the National lottery. I hope they will be compelled to shoulder arms, and their first engagement with the rebels will be their *last one,* as should be the fate of *all* those who advocate the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor of the old Keystone State, and the followers of Vallandigham; a man who is creating more disturbance, and causing us to be longer from our happy homes than even Jeff himself.

I hope and pray *none* of our name will vote for Woodward. Remember will you?

I had the pleasure a few days since, of taking by the hand our friend and schoolmate Captain Tom McCahen of the 9th Penna. Cavalry. Tom is a fine fellow, and looks well; he would like if he could leave his post in the sunny South to go home and vote for Curtin, being it is *unconstitutional to vote in the army.*

There are not many of our family in the army, but are at home enjoying the comforts of life, at peaceful firesides. So what you do at the coming election, do in a manner so as to benefit and not injure the Government, as the Vallandigham class are trying to do at present.

Yours, truly, J. T. O.

IF PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO will elect respectively their Union candidate for Governor, it will be the severest blow that the rebellion has yet received.—A political victory in these two States will arouse the union feeling in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee.

In spite of all the victories which the rebels claim to have gained over the Union forces in these States, they are still lost to the confederate government, and now only await the result of elections in the States named, openly to throw off all semblance of association with the conspirators, and secede back in to the Union. *The people of the South have been taught thus early to believe that the election of Vallandigham and Woodward Governors, respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania, would be tantamount to joining in the work against the Government at Washington.*—Hence, the Union men in the States named are only waiting to see what action the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania will take. If these States proclaim, by their votes, that they still adhere to the Union and the Government, we will soon hear of rebellion against rebellion in the Southern States named. But if the two great free Commonwealths in question cast majorities of their votes for the candidates for Governor of those who sympathize with treason, it will dampen the ardor of the loyal men of the South and open a new path to the speedy triumph of the slave-holders' rebellion. what is wanted now, is the action of freemen at home—action looking to an endorsement of those in civil authority, and the encouragement of those in military peril. This can only be secured by rebuking the secret sympathizer with treason. This can only be completely accomplished by re-electing Andrew G. Curtin Governor of Pennsylvania.

A splendid assortment of Gilt Window Shades, Buff Holland and Oil Cloth, just received at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 30, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

of Beaver County.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR SENATOR.

George W. Householder, of Bedford.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly,

DAVID ETNIER, of Cromwell.

For Prothonotary,

WILLIAM C. WAGONER, of Brady.

For Register and Recorder,

D. W. WOMELSDORF, of Franklin.

For Treasurer,

DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.

For County Commissioner,

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, of Penn.

Director of the Poor,

JOHN LOGAN, of Barree.

For Auditor,

ABRAHAM HARNISH, of Morris.

For Coroner,

WM. M. PHILIPS, of Alexandria.

COUNTY MEETINGS.

Friends of the Government and our Brave "Boys,"

RALLY!

Union meetings will be held at the following places, and able speakers will be present:

Steffey's, Thursday, 1 o'clock, Oct. 1.
Greenwood Furn., Thursday eve, Oct 2
Saulsburg, Friday, 1 o'clk, p. m., Oct 2
Couch's Mill, Friday evening, Oct. 2.
Union School House, Saturday evening, October 3.
Spruce Creek, Saturday, 1 o'clk, Oct 3
Mount Union, Monday even'g, Oct. 5.
School House No. 1, near Michael Shearers, in Tell tp., Tuesday eve, Oct. 6
Scottsville, Wednesday even'g, Oct. 7
Trough Creek Meeting House, Thursday evening, Oct. 8.
Calvin, Friday evening, Oct. 9.
Warm Springs, Friday evening, Oct. 9
Dudley, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1 o'clk, p m
M'Connellstown, Saturday eve, Oct 10

THE LOYAL TICKETS.—We print on the opposite page, two tickets, which our Union friends should carefully cut out, fold and arrange and have ready for voting. Four will be furnished to each of our subscribers in this way, before the day of election, and they should be placed in the hands of those who desire to vote them, before the day of election.

Tickets in sheets are now ready for distribution. It is expected that loyal men coming to town from any part of the county will call and get a supply.

Are you Assessed?

Remember, you must be assessed on or before Friday next, or you will not have the pleasure of voting against Jeff Davis and his friends.

DEMOCRATS, don't fail to read the able speech of that veteran Democrat Gen. Butler. If, after reading it, you can still persist in supporting the *bogus* Democratic nominations, you are fit only to be a slave under the lash of Southern traitors. Remember we have a country to save.

Deserting the Rebel Crew.

FRANCIS J. GRUND, Esq., recently the principal editor of the tory organ in Philadelphia, *The Age*, and one of the most distinguished Democrats in the State, made a speech before the Union League in that city on Monday evening last, and strongly advocated the election of Curtin. He sustained the nomination of Judge Woodward when first made.

ANOTHER.—JUDGE CUNNINGHAM, a leader of the Democracy of Beaver county, and one of the vice presidents of the Charleston Convention, has declared in favor of Governor Curtin and Judge Agnew.

Another Desertion.—Our readers will remember about a year ago, Colonel Thos. C. McDowell and others, editors of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, were arrested by the Government and taken to Washington to answer for publishing disloyal sentiments and were detained for several days. Where do we find McDowell, *now?* On Thursday last he and Governor Curtin addressed an immense crowd of Unionists at Beaver, Pa. M'Dowell got his eyes open—and has deserted the rotten and treasonable bogus Democratic organization.

THE Erie *Spectator* (a German paper) has taken down the names of Woodward and Lowrie, and raised the Union standard with the names of Curtin and Agnew inscribed thereon.

The good men and true all over the State are deserting the traitor organization daily.

Loyal Democrats of the County,

You who still cling to the rotten, treasonable, bogus Democratic organization—you who still follow in the footsteps of Dirty Caldwell, Rotten Bruce Petrikin, "Spotted Nigger" Speer, Camp Crosman Colon, Granney Wilson, and other tools of Jeff. Davis—ask yourselves whether it is possible for such Democrats as General Butler, Andy Johnson, Lewis Cass, Gen. Rosecrans, Holt, Dickinson, and hundreds of other prominent Democrats, *to be wrong*; and Caldwell, Speer, Petrikin, Colon, Wilson & Co., *to be right*. Who that know the corrupt, unprincipled men that are now at the head of the bogus Democratic organization of the county, can for a moment be deceived by their treason, when the loyal men, the loyal Democrats of the whole Union, are rallying to the support of the Government by advocating the election of loyal men, men pledged unconditionally to stand by the President in his efforts to conquer the rebellion.—*Democrats*, if you will vote for Woodward, the candidate of the traitor *leaders*, be prepared to take the responsibility. It will not be an idle vote—it will be a vote you and your children will have to answer for. Your *party* organization will not save you from the curses of the loyal men in the army, if they are denied your support. If you are determined to follow such traitor leaders as Speer, Caldwell & Co., *remember* your votes will be counted in favor of the rebellion, and against the success of our army. REMEMBER, that the issue now before the people, is, shall our Government be sustained, or shall it be destroyed. If you wish to have it exist, that you and your children may enjoy the blessing of freedom, vote for Andrew G. Curtin, a loyal man, and the soldiers' friend.

THE MEETINGS IN THE COUNTY.—*Loyal Men, Work.*—The news from every part of the county is cheering The Union meetings are well attended, and in many localities the majority for Curtin and the whole Union Ticket will be *clean*. We cannot publish extended notices of the meetings—they would occupy too much space, and would not be of as general interest as other matter we are anxious to give. The loyal men in every district should work—work with a determination to increase their vote *one*, and *fifty* if possible. The returns will tell what districts have the most earnest and determined Union men. Every loyal man—every reading man, every man having influence in his district, even to a single vote, should work, and prevent his neighbors from being deceived by the traitor leaders and their tools.—Thousands of loyal Democrats will vote wrong because they think the present is a mere party contest between Democrats and Republicans—such should be undeceived, and can be undeceived, if they are open to truth. From this day to the closing of the polls on the 2d Tuesday of October, *loyal men* work—*work* to prevent a loyal man from casting his vote to aid the rebellion—*work* to prevent a loyal man from casting his vote for Woodward for Governor, the candidate of *all* the traitors—the candidate of the *bogus* Democracy—the candidate our brave soldiers ask you to defeat. *Work* to defeat the candidate Jeff. Davis and his crew want to see elected—work to defeat the traitor Woodward—*work without ceasing*, and you will have done your duty.

THE TRUE DEMOCRACY.

Upon such words as the following, from Mr. CONNERS, Democratic Senator elect of California, application and comment at this time is hardly needed:

"There are those who profane and arrogate to themselves the term Democracy, which they undertake to use in restraint of the Government in this great fight to weaken its arm and to paralyze its limbs. O what a cruel and base use do they make of the Democratic name! When before this where human rights were involved, were the Democracy of the nation not in the war path? Heretofore the name was the symbol of courage.—They would now use it to cover crime and cowardice. Those who are engaged in it will yet wish that they had never been born."

Mr. CONNERS has no smooth words for smooth traitors, albeit these traitors were once Democrats. We find a sample of the Democracy which he condemns among those who, without conscience or sense, advocate the election of WOODWARD. A man must be either foolish or knavish to vote for the known enemy of his country—and better indeed, will it be throughout the future, had he never been born,—True Democrats, and all the men of eminent worth the old Democratic party contained, are now upon the side of Government and Union.

THE man who "would sooner cut his throat than go into the Union army," is travelling the county to instruct the Democracy how to vote. None but *bogus* Democrats and their tools will obey his commands. Poor Milton, your occupation will soon be gone.

IF Benj. Long, the bogus Democrat ic candidate for County Treasurer, is a loyal man, and in favor of strengthening our army, why did he send his son out west to avoid the draft? Will Speer and Caldwell, who also refused to strengthen our army, answer for Mr. Long?

A GLORIOUS DAY!

THE GENUINE DEMOCRACY IN MOTION!

Saturday last was a glorious day in Huntingdon. The hearts of all loyal men, women and children, were made glad. At an early hour, and until noon, delegations continued to arrive from every direction. The cars from the east and from the west brought hundreds of the loyal citizens of the county. By 12 o'clock the ancient borough was full of life and loyalty.—A brass band had arrived from Newton Hamilton, and a patriotic glee club from Johnstown. A platform had been erected in the Court House yard, and seats provided for the ladies. The following speakers were on hand: Judge Knox, of Philadelphia, Judge Sherwood, of Texas, Charles Shriner, Esq., of Union, Honorables Lear of Bucks, and Armstrong of Lycoming. The meeting was organized at 1½ o'clock, by calling General Miles Green to the chair, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The crowd was large and of an intelligent character. Some fifty ladies occupied seats. Judge Knox was the first speaker, Judge Sherwood and Hon. Armstrong followed. At five o'clock the meeting adjourned, to meet again in the Court House in the evening. Hundreds left for their homes before dark, but the Court House was crowded by 6½, and in the absence of Gen. Green, David Blair, Esq., was called to the chair.—Mr. Lear was the first speaker, and was followed by Mr. Shriner. The band and the glee club performed their parts well, and this meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock.

No one man came to the meeting and went away dissatisfied, except such as were traitors and dupes when they came, and were such when they left. All the speeches were powerful and convincing. A traitor could not meet them. A bogus Democrat could not face them. Judge KNOX, Judge Sherwood and Charley Shriner, are of the old Democratic stock, pure, none of the bogus stuff that is now being forced upon the people by the traitors.

What most pleased us was the large turn out of Democrats from almost every part of the county. Here, there, and everywhere in the crowd we noticed old, young, and middle-aged men, who during the seventeen years we have been publishing the *Globe*, have acted with the old Democratic party, but they too have discovered that the present bogus Democratic organization is nothing more nor less than a treasonable organization to assist the rebels to destroy our Government, and have come out from amongst the traitors, and have joined hands with the true friends and true Democracy of the country. Stand fast, Democrats, and victory will be ours! and Granney Wilson and his pups will either "go up" or be sent down below where all traitors will surely congregate.

The following were the officers of the meeting:

Genl. S Miles Green, President:—Hon. Thos F Stewart, Jno Oaks, Danl Teague, John Donaldson, Gilbert Cheney, Samuel Mattern, Adam Holliday, Benj Brown, Jos McCoy, Levi Smith, Saml Wilson, Adolphus White, Adam Warfel, Henry Shearer, Levi Evans, Isaac Long, John Lutz, John Graffius, John Bare, Elias Maize, Capt. Carpenter, Vice Presidents; and J Sewell Stewart, Thos P Love, James S Oaks, Thos E Orbison, Secretaries.

Loyal Voters Do Your Duty.

Every loyal man must work to defeat the rebels. A Union defeat in Pennsylvania would cripple and discourage our army more than half a dozen defeats on the battle field. Every loyal voter in the county must be at the polls on the 2nd Tuesday of October. A few votes lost, or left at home, in every township in the State would defeat Curtin. The traitor leaders will have out every vote they can control. Don't be caught asleep, Union men. While your loyal friends are facing the enemy and risking their lives in the battle field, you certainly should take the time to defeat their enemy in the rear. Paper bullets at home will cripple the rebellion as severely as lead and steel will in the South.

MILTON ON HIS LAST LEGS.—"Spotted nigger" Rotten Milton Speer, principal editor of the traitor sheet, the *Monitor*, and the "big gun" of the bogus Democracy of this county, is establishing a character for himself no decent man would desire to have. He and his associates are at liberty to abuse us just as much as they please. We give them full license to "pitch in"—but not to speak well of us, as their praise would injure us more than their abuse. We would not have the people believe that we could say or do anything that would please traitors and blackguards.

THE MEETING AT BLOODY RUN.—We attended a mass meeting at Bloody Run, Bedford county, on Thursday last. It was an enthusiastic gathering. We met with many there who had heretofore acted with the "Democratic party,' but who are now working with the Union party to defeat the rebels, at home and abroad.

"Spotted nigger" Speer, in his speech at Mapleton, said he could find a better man in hell than Gov. Curtin. If a *gentleman* had said as much, Curtin might feel bad.

How the Soldiers Would Vote if they Could.

A communication in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and also a letter from Major Dare to a gentleman in this county, gives a test vote of the 10th and 5th Reserve Regiments on the Governor question. It will be seen how the brave "boys" would vote if the traitor Judge Woodward had not deprived them of the privilege to vote.

The 10th Reserve voted as follows: Curtin 383, Woodward 9.

The 5th Reserve regiment, companies G, and I, being from this county, and the county is also represented in three or four other companies of the regiment, voted as follows:

	Curtin.	*Woodward.*
Company A	27	
" B	23	4
" C	23	
" D	35	
" E	26	1
" F	39	
" G	30	2
" H	46	
" I	34	5
" K	31	
5th Regiment	310	12
10th "	383	9
	693	21
	21	

672 majority for Curtin in two regiments.

This shows who our brave soldiers want elected, and will a soldier's friend dare vote or use his influence against Andy Curtin? None but traitors and their willing dupes will vote for Woodward, the candidate of the Southern bogus Democracy.

The Voice of a Soldier.

The following was a private letter written by a soldier of the 7th Pa Cavalry, to a friend. It needs no comment:

SMITH'S CROSS ROADS, EAST TENNESSEE, August 30, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—I was most agreeably surprised on receiving your welcome and interesting letter of the 27th inst. If I had a wish greater than any other it would be to be at home at the coming election. But the fire or fortune of war will determine otherwise. I want you however, and all good and true men, all who have the good of *our country* and the welfare of us soldiers at heart; all who love their *God and country* more than their party: all who have the courage to face and brave the enemy at home or abroad, to be up and doing. *Work*, WORK with all your might, and for the sake of God and the human race, do not let Andy G. Curtin be defeated. We feel deeply and strongly on the subject. We are powerless and must look to you at home for the vindication of our rights. My company aggregates sixty-seven, and if I was at home with the company, Andrew G. Curtin would have sixty-seven more votes.

We can and will fight the rebels in arms and we are driving them to the wall. We expect you to fight, and conquer, and drive to their native hell all the cowardly, traitorous whelps who lack the courage to fight openly against their Government, but take advantage of the protection afforded them, and try to stab the best Government man ever devised. And let me say to all such traitors that they stab me and all who are with me. But let them beware! This war will not last forever, and a day of reckoning will come! I am not uttering my own sentiments exclusively, but the sentiments of all Pennsylvanians in this Department and the Army of the Cumberland in general. Here parties do not exist. There is but one sentiment and that is Union—"war to the knife"—until an honorable and lasting peace is conquered

We all stand by the Administration, and the more vigorously the Administration prosecutes the war the better we like it. We have a right to feel and speak on the subject. For the sake of sustaining our Government, take our lives in our hands and meet the foe in deadly conflict. We are deprived of all the comforts and enjoyments of home. We endure hardships and exposures of which you can have no proper conception, all for the sake of peace.—*We are the Peace party in the true sense of the word*, but so help me heaven, I for one will not sheath my sword until an honorable and lasting peace is conquered. The wretch who stays at home and talks of peace on any other terms is a traitor to his country and an enemy to God. may hell's hottest flames scoach and wither his soul? *Amen!* The *only fault* we find with the Government is that it *is too lenient with such scoundrels*. If we had them here we would hang them without the least compunction of conscience.

I hope the drafted men will serve, at least all that can leave home. I most sincerely congratulate the fortunate ones who are honored by such a favorable notice by their Government. They can have no good excuse for not serving their country.

Since June 24th I have lived out doors except two weeks, and we don't very often go to sleep on "downy beds of ease.

We had a lively little fight two weeks ago. Lt. Valo was wounded in the shoulder, but he is up again.—Both of my Lieutenants are on Col. Mynty's staff; so you perceive I am alone with the company. But I don't complain. I can very easily attend to all the duties required.—My men are well disciplined, and I have no trouble with them. Our health is good. It is not very warm here—the nights are quite chilly. I must stop; it is near midnight and my candle is about out.

Give my regards to all my friends and tell them that the 7th Pa. Cavalry is a regiment to be proud of, and I feel proud in being a member. M.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning last, at about 9 o'clock, the alarm of fire was raised, and it was soon discovered that several buildings in the upper end of town were in danger of being destroyed. The fire originated in a shed attached to the residence of A. S. Harrison. The shed was destroyed, and the dwelling slightly injured.

The Success of Woodward a Rebel Victory.

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY CORPS, September 23, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—In the late advance of the army of the Potomac, the 12th Corps reached the Rapidan at a point near Raccoon Ford, where for five days it has been quietly encamped.—We crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford on the 15th, and came via Stevensburg, at which place we spent the night, being two days on the march. Our passage across the country was uninterupted, the rear guard of the enemy having disappeared before our Cavalry a few days previously. The region occupied by the Corps is level, the only elevation on this side of the river, Pony Mountain, being four miles to our right. The range of high hills beyond the river gives the rebels a commanding view of our position.—They cannot, however, form a very correct idea of our numbers, as the troops are well covered by extensive forests.

There were three executions for desertions in this Corps last Friday, one in the first division, and two in the second. Of the latter, one was killed instantly, the other sat erect after the first volley; the second brought his head to his knees, and the third tumbled him from his coffin—dead. This makes six that have been executed in the Corps for this crime since we left Stafford in June.

Picket firing is less general than when we came here. The men on the new lines have not yet become familiar enough to engage in much conversation, but what little has so far been indulged in, shows plainly what is uppermost in the rebel mind. One of them, bolder than the rest perhaps, ventured to ask yesterday, what is likely to be the result of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. On being assured by a New Yorker that the Union candidates would be successful throughout both those States, he expressed great disappointment, and said that his only hope of peace and *separation* lay in the prospects of a Democratic (meaning Copperhead) victory at the polls, Not a soldier on the whole picket line could give him any consolation.

It is not strange that the rebels have learned that they have real friends in the North. They can perceive as well as we, that the Copperheads have kept their object steadily in view, that they have devoted themselves to it with a persistent energy. The cry against "coercion" that was raised in the South when the Nation first moved forward to vindicate its insulted dignity, found a ready and repeated echo in the North. At a later day when the unparalleled response of the people to the call of the country, and their almost united action, gave the lie to that pernicious doctrine, but when at the same time, the rebellion had gained a momentary ascendancy, an effort was made to convince us that the Union was powerless against its foes. This, too, has proved a blackened falsehood, and its original supporters are driven to new grounds and new expedients on which to found another system of opposition to the interests of the country. We are told that the Government, having maintained its supremacy, "can afford to be magnanimous." There is nothing more worthy than the spirit of conciliation, but it is against the perversion of this spirit that a free people should be on their guard.

It is perhaps as well to cease pelting the serpent that can only wriggle its tail; but if it is still able to drag its length slowly along, and protrude its fangs, reeking with venom, it is in the nature of man to give the final blow that will separate its head from its body. This is the policy to be initiated *in dealing with the rebellion*. How can we do otherwise while it has the power and the will to sting? This is not the time for conciliation, but rather for increased vigor. Every voice that is now raised in behalf of the Government; every hand that dares to strike for it, aids in hastening the hour of peace, not such as has been preached up to us for three years to be purchased at the expense of everything an American should hold dear, but a glorious and honorable peace.

To what result is the doctrine of moderation likely to lead at this time? Are the prospects sufficient to justify those hopes with which its advocates would solace the public mind? Does the South give evidence that she will accept anything short of complete separation? Is there to be even the semblance of *mutual* concession? Fortunately, these questions are answered, and an exposition of the Copperhead fiction furnished, by a series of resolutions recently brought before the rebel Legislature of Virginia, in which it is proposed to send commissioners to the capitals of the loyal States asking each to consent to a division of the Union. The exact language of the document is, that "in initiating this mission for peace, this General Assembly doth disavow any desire, or design, or willingness, that the Confederate Administration shall relax its exertions, or the people theirs, to advance and establish the cause to which we are pledged in our fortunes, and by our victories, to the utmost of our talents, to use them in support of the *separate independence of the States*." Yet, it is in the face of these declarations, in fact, under a rebel threat that they will never cease their vile work until the Government is overthrown, that we are exhorted to conciliation and moderation. The Copperheads take up the thread of the sermon where the rebels leave off, and ask us to dissolve the Union for the sake of being "*magnanimous!*"

It requires but half an eye to perceive the influence that this should have on the elections. Davis, and Lee and Beauregard, are the heads of Secession, while Vallandigham, and Seymour, and Woodward are the chiefs of Concession. The way to eradicate the one, and weaken the other, is by re-electing Andrew G. Curtin.

M. S. L.

SOLDIERS, AND SOLDIERS' FRIENDS, remember that George W. Woodward placed the brave "boys" in the army on a level with the negro by depriving him of the right to vote.

PUBLIC DINNER.—A public dinner will be given at Mooresville, to Capt. March's company, on Wednesday, Oct. 7th. Able speakers will be present to address the people.

Another Proof of Vallandigham's Guilt.

As time progresses, the infamy of Vallandigham and the justice of his arrest and subsequent exile by General Burnside, are becoming more and more apparent. Foolish enough, in his desire for revenge, to accept the Democratic nomination for the Gubernatorial chair of Ohio, he in forgetting his prudence, also forgot the fact that during the excitement of a political campaign, his opponents would bring out from every place of concealment such evidences of his treason as might be of benefit to their cause and to the interests of the Union. Many of these—written witnesses over his own signature—have thus far been produced, and more are, doubtless, yet to come.

The last which has appeared in print in the Cincinnati journals, is the following letter addressed to Kittridge and company, of that city:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16th, 1861.—Kittridge & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio: Gents: A friend of mine, a member of the House, desires to purchase seventy-five or more Minie muskets, of the same kind you furnished Col. King, of Dayton, for the Zouave Guards, and at the same price, 89. If you can furnish seventy-five, *or perhaps a good many more*, send me one here by express as a sample at once. Very truly,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

P. S.—How about the accoutrements?

Thus we find that as early as the middle of January, 1861, when the rebellion was yet in its infancy, this double-dyed traitor was not only aiding his Southern friends by advocating their infamous doctrines in the House of Representatives, but was actually acting as their agent in the purchase of arms with which to assist the rebels in their efforts to destroy the Union.—It is not surprising, under the circumstances, that he should have labored so zealously to defeat the passage of bills which had for their object the raising of men and money to sustain the country in its hour of peril. He modestly requests that the Cincinnati firm will only send him one Minie musket, as a sample, but gives them to understand that seventy-five, "or perhaps a good many more," will be needed, as "a friend, a member of the House, "has desired him to purchase them.—Vallandigham does not give the name of his "friend," but the date of the letter, the careful manner in which it is worded, and the intimation that a sufficient number of muskets to supply a company and probably "a good many more" would be purchased, are sufficient circumstantial evidence, one would think, upon which to convict the writer of treason before any court in the North. At that early period of the rebellion the South only were preparing for the great struggle which even now is devastating a fair portion of our country, and they only could have needed the supply of arms alluded to in the letter. It must also be remembered that Vallandigham in January, 1861, was opposing every loyal movement that was introduced into Congress, and who among his patriotic colleagues, who by the nature of their positions were compelled to breathe the same atmosphere with this aider and abettor of treason, would have asked him to act as an agent for such a purpose? The exile, in his horror at the repeated publication of his own letters—damning evidences of his guilt—cannot but give vent to his feelings in the following words of the English poet, recently used in another sense by a brother traitor, William C. Rives, to whose suggestions and advice he has, doubtless, not unfrequently hearkened with an attentive ear:

"Came the eleventh plague rather than this should be;
Come sink us rather in the sea;
Come rather pestilence and reap us down;
Come God's sword, *rather turn our own*.
Let rather Roman come again,
Or Saxon, Norman, or the Dane.
In all the bonds we ever bore,
We grieved, weighed, we wept, we never blush'd before"

LATEST NEWS.

Good News from Rosecrans.

THE POTOMAC ARMY IN MOTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26th.—The *Republican* says the Government has received glorious news from Rosecrans, but the details cannot be stated

The rebel army, it appears from the latest telegrams, has not molested Rosecrans in his present position.

There is in Washington a general spirit of cheerfulness, regarding our future military movements.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Post*, from Washington, says:

The army of the Potomac is in motion. Transports are loading with great activity at Alexandria and it is thought a considerable body of troops will embark without delay.

The Government has taken possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. No more travel for civil purposes will be allowed on it.

It is said there is but a handful of troops remaining for the defences of Richmond.

[For the Globe.]

The traveling bar which made its appearance at Orbisonia and Shade Gap some time ago, like the comet, as was supposed, not soon to return; but suddenly made its appearance in the *Monitor* of last week. Lights dawn with tiger tooth and great fury on some one from Orbisonia, whom they say is Laporte. Will some one inform us when the bar will be out again?—Pettifoggers no longer supported by their profession, are obliged to turn imbecile editors and undertake to dictate to a Union Convention; villifying its members, &c. Had they not better be looking after their lost hat. Such men dwindle down to even a narrower point than that of a tom-tit. There never was a more honorable and honest body of men than those who composed the Union County Convention, which nominated the last Union Ticket. The Delegates knew what they were doing and who they intended to nominate; and gave us a ticket that will be heartily supported by the people on the 2d Tuesday of October next.

LAPORTE.

Persons will buy where they can buy cheapest. Our merchants have received their new goods. See our advertising columns.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County.

A paper in the county, and certain individuals have asserted that if I should be elected County Treasurer, the duties of the office would be attended to by some other person than myself. I have only to say, that if you elect me to that responsible post, I will, as it always has been my intention, attend to the duties of the office myself. DAVID BLACK,

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863–3t.

Post Office Notice.

I am instructed by the P. O. Department, that all Mail matter posted at this office, and addressed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, on which the postage is *unpaid*. Must be forwarded with each weekly return to the Dead Letter Office as unmailable letters. Officers under the immediate control of any of the *Departments*, can frank a letter to *that* Department and *no other*. Correspondents take notice.

The P. O. Department, since July 1st, takes account of all boxes in the *Post Offices, and demand the rent quarterly in advance*; therefore all persons unwilling to pay, will please consider their *boxes "to let."*

Subscribers to newspapers, are strictly required to pay postage in advance, either for 1, 2, or 4 quarter at their option. If not so done, we are required to withhold them.

All persons subscribing for papers immediately to *this office* by the month or quarter. Who do not pay up at the end of that quarter (Oct. 1st,) will please consider the paper discontinued at the option of themselves

GEO. A. STEEL. P. M.

Huntingdon, Sept. 28, '63—1t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration de bonus non cum testamento annexo on the estate of Henry T. White, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

Sept 30 1863–6t — A. P. WHITE, Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF A VALUABLE TAVERN STAND.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Guardians of the minor children of James K. Hampson, dec'd., will expose to public sale by vendue on the premises, on

Saturday, the 17th of October next, 1863,

at one o'clock P. M., all that certain piece and parcel of ground situate in the village of Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, containing about one acre, lying on both sides of the Pittsburg turnpike, and adjoining the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, land of Irvin & Co., and others; having thereon a brick tavern house, known as

"THE MILL CREEK HOTEL,"

a large frame stable, ice house, wash house and other outbuildings complete.

This property is situate in the flourishing village of Mill Creek, a station on the Penna. Railroad five miles east of Huntingdon, at the mouth of Kishecoquillas valley, in one of the finest agricultural regions in the State. Any persons wishing to purchase a desirable and profitable tavern property may find it to their interest to attend.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchaser.

Possession given on the first day of April next.

GEORGE EBY,
SAMUEL B GROVE,
Guardians.

Mill Creek, Sept 30, 1863.]

ABSTRACT OF EXEMPTIONS

Granted to Drafted Persons by the Board of Enrollment, in the Seventeenth District, State of Pennsylvania, during the week ending, Saturday, Sep. 19, '63 with the cause of exemption stated in each case:

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

1	William McClure, Porter tp.,	disability,
2	William Homer,	" "
3	Alexander McCee,	" "
4	John Fletcher,	" "
5	William O Work, Alexandria,	"
6	John Leffard, Huntingdon,	"
7	J P Wilson, Alexandria,	"
8	Wm S Brenneman, Porter tp.,	"
9	Calvin Porter, Alexandria,	"
10	Ephraim Isenberg, Porter tp.,	"
11	Wilson Shively,	"
12	Henry M Mills,	" "
13	John W Love,	" "
14	Collins Homer, Porter tp.,	only son of widow,
15	Wm. W Young, Alexandria,	disability,
16	John B Householder,	" "
17	John Weik, Porter tp.,	"
18	Jno E Crownfillet, Alexandria,	"
19	Levi Claburgh, Warriorsm'k tp.,	furnished substitute
20	John B Foster, Porter tp.,	disability.
21	Joseph Wiley,	" "
22	Joseph Piper, Alexandria,	"
23	Wm B Keller, Porter tp.,	paid commutation,
24	John S Laird,	" disability.
25	Charles Hatfield,	" paid commutation,
26	Calvin Knode,	" disability.
27	John Geisler,	" paid commutation.
28	Wm H Isenberg, Alexandria,	disability,
29	Abraham Snyder, Porter tp.,	paid commutation,
30	Wm W Jones, Alexandria,	disability.
31	Hiram Corzens, Porter tp.,	unsuitableness of age,
32	Wm A Whittaker,	" paid commutation.
33	Isaac Work,	" "
34	George W Shultz, Alexandria,	"
35	J Simpson Africa, Huntingdon,	"
36	James Nourse, Mifflin county,	disability.
37	Abraham Blain, Ebenburg,	furnished substitute,
38	John W Ebert, Caseville,	disability.
39	John Myers, Petersburg,	" "
40	W J Goshorn, Cass tp.,	two brothers in service.
41	Charles Slaughter, (colored,) Huntingdon,	disability.
42	J M Adair, Huntingdon county,	disability,
43	John O Stewart, Morris tp.,	non resident.
44	George Fetterhoof,	" elected by mother,
45	Robert Dorsey,	" father of motherless children.
46	Samuel Downing,	" disability.
47	Tobias Harnish,	" father motherless child.
48	Perry Ginter,	" " children.
49	Patrick Holden,	" unsuitableness of age,
50	William Low,	" two brothers in service,
51	Jacob H Wolf,	" disability.
52	Jacob Hile,	" "
53	Harry Chamberlain,	" furnished substitute,
54	John Fetterhoof,	" " "
55	Isaac Hatfield,	" disability,
56	R Pierce Young,	" alienage,
57	Samuel Jennings,	" "
58	A B Brumbaugh, Hopewell tp.,	paid commutation,
59	David Bitzman, Penn tp.,	only son aged & infirm parent
60	A Lyon, Hopewell township,	furnished substitute,
61	William March, Penn tp.,	paid commutation
62	William Stockton, Hopewell tp.,	unsuitableness age.
63	Joseph Mayh,	" disability.
64	Saml Funk, Penn tp.,	2 members household in service
65	Daniel Moyer, Hopewell tp.,	only son of widow.
66	Solomon S Gonner, Penn tp.,	epilepsy.
67	Benjamin Enyeart,	" disability;
68	Christian Weaver,	" "
69	Samuel Snare,	" "
70	Isaac Russel, Hopewell tp.,	"
71	John Johnson, Penn tp.,	paid commutation.
72	Samuel Feightal,	" "
73	George W Shultz, Hopewell tp.,	disability.
74	Matthew Boyer, Penn tp.,	pain commutation.
75	Eli P Brumbaugh, Hopewell tp.,	"
76	Philip P Brumbaugh,	" "
77	Joseph McCall, Penn tp.,	only son of widow.
78	Jackson Norris,	paid commutation.
79	William Stone, Hopewell tp.,	"
80	David Rymarls,	unsuitableness of age,
81	William Garner, Penn tp.,	paid commutation.
82	Jno Calvin States,	" unsuitableness of age.
83	Saml P Brumbaugh,	" paid commutation.
84	Philip Keagle,	" "
85	Jacob Heffner,	" "
86	Thomas Gill,	" two brothers in service,
87	George Kranz,	" alienage.
88	Daniel Hoyes, Penn tp.,	paid commutation.
89	Samuel McGill,	" "
90	David Grove,	" "
91	Alex Johnson,	" disability.
92	Stewart W L o,	" "
93	Jesse Week,	" "
94	Jacob Mears, Carbon tp.,	unsuitableness of age.
95	Jas David Powell,	" alienage.
96	Ephraim Mears,	" disability.
97	William Parks,	" unsuitableness of age.
98	Thos M Kiernan,	" alienage.
99	Alex Campbell,	" "
100	Richard Brown,	" unsuitableness of age.
101	George Gravis,	" disability.
102	John Kraus,	" alienage.
103	Patrick Pantery,	" "
104	Thomas Harris,	" unsuitableness of age.
105	Isaac N Shontz,	" paid commutation.
106	Henry Cook,	" "
107	Michael Gorman,	" unsuitableness of age,
108	Edward Quinn,	" alienage.
109	James Cullen,	" "
110	Jno S Gruver,	" paid commutation.
111	Thomas Cook,	" "
112	Edward Lewis,	" disability
113	Neil Devinney,	" unsuitableness of age,
114	Hugh Green,	" alienage.
115	David Algeo,	" "
116	John Griffith,	" disability;
117	Peter Hughes,	" "
118	Michael Tooley,	" paid commutation.
119	James Gleason,	" "
120	John Gleason,	" alienage.
121	S McCausaugh, Hollidaysburg,	furnished substitute
122	Thomas T White, Porter tp.,	only son of widow.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal,
17th District, Penna.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 30, 1863.

A DEMOCRAT SPEAKS!

SPEECH OF MAJOR GEN. BUTLER.

One of the largest mass meeting of the people ever known to have assembled in Chester county, was held at Oxford on Wednesday last. Gen. Butler was one of the speakers, and we give his speech as we find it reported in the city papers. Read the speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNION: I should owe you an apology if I came here to advise with you upon the ordinary issues of a State election. I would have no right as a member of the Union from a distant State, to interfere with that peculiar and domestic policy with which you should choose that Pennsylvania should be governed, and were there any instances known to me which involved simply what should be done in Pennsylvania, I assure you fellow-citizens I would not appear before you. But to me this contest has a nobler and wider significance than who shall rule in Pennsylvania. In this contest is involved the very life of the nation, now engaged in a struggle, which shall give her a proud eminence among the nations of the earth, or sink her deep among the depressed implements which in God's providence has failed to work out that destiny which seemed to be her glory. And why do I say to you that in the contest in Pennsylvania there is such an issue involved? Because, in my judgment, if, to-day, the great State of New York, the great State of Ohio, and the Keystone of the Arch—Pennsylvania—should give back to the South the same sound that the far-distant California has given, that Maine, too, has given, in their decided firm, and outspoken majority—not for party, but for country—that in ninety days from that date—and I am no son of a prophet—I predict that the rebellion will be ended. Why do the rebels hold out, in the face of defeat and disaster upon every side of them? Is there any doubt as to our superiority over them? any doubt about our numbers and theirs?

Is there any doubt about the issue when the currency is depressed more than twelve hundred per cent. against a currency almost convertible to gold? Can there be any possible mistake upon this question? Then, why is the contest prolonged? Why do we to-day hear the painful tidings that our brothers, sons, and fathers are being slain around Chatanooga? Why do we hear of a short revival in other places of the rebel hordes? It is because they hope to prolong the contest, and, through the political divisions of the North, obtain terms at the ballot-box which they failed to achieve by the cartridge-box. [Applause.] If argument were needed to prove this, you have it in the expressions of the newspapers of the South.

When the valleys of Pennsylvania almost for the first time since the battle of Brandywine, were pressed by a hostile foe—by our way-ward brothers—and, I believe, by way-ward sisters—[laughter.]—it was for the purpose of plunder. The fair city of Philadelphia was a great temptation. The rich valleys of the Cumberland were tempting to those who had been wintering in want. That was the object of the invasion. The Richmond *Enquirer* gives us an additional reason for a new invasion. It calls upon Gen. Lee to come once more; and now not for the purpose of getting mules and horses—by no means—but for the purpose of strengthening the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, including a new taxation, a new conscription, and a new outporing of treasure. Therefore, it is that I have come here to advise with you upon that which concerns me in Massachusetts, as it does you in Pennsylvania. My friends, how is this aid, which the rebels expect, to be furnished? I understand it to be the peculiar idea of their Democracy, that as soon as they can get the power, that Pennsylvania troops, New York troops, New Jersey troops, and Ohio troops are to be withdrawn, and a general amnesty declared, the Union to be restored as it was before the war, and all come back as a band of brothers. To this proposition, I propose to address myself. In the first place, the question recurs to us, "Do you wish the Union restored as it was?" [No.] I want to put the proposition distinctly, because upon this some of my old Democratic friends are sorely troubled. Suppose we could wake up to-morrow morning and learn that the rebels, every man of them had laid down their arms and were willing to come back to the place they occupied on the 11th of April, 1861, the day of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. If the Union could be restored in fact, I might be in favor of it, if we could bring back the glorious dead who now sleep along the banks of the Chickahominy, the Potomac and every where else where our army has fought so many battles. The Union as it was cannot be restored, and it would be folly for him to say that he was in favor of the restoration of the Union as it was.

The next thing, continued the speaker, that the Democratic party insist on, is the Constitution as it is. On that he was on the same side with his Democratic friends. The Constitution of the United States was good enough so far as he was acquainted with it. It has served us well. No man—certainly no man that acted with him—desires the Constitution to be changed. Here is the difficulty. It is a mistake of terms. We desire the Constitution of some of the States to be changed. Under the old articles of partnership, under which we lived very comfortably, nobody desired to make a change, but when the partners broke up and stole all they could, whether of their own or others' property matters changed, and now shall we take back those partners as before? I don't. [Applause.]

Gen. Butler proposed next to speak on the subject of slavery. He was one of those who did not wish to see slavery back into the Union again. He would give his reasons therefor. Addressing himself to his old Democratic friends, he said he did not change his political principles when he entered into this war. He was an old lover of Andrew Jackson, and with him endorsed with all his heart the patriotic sentiment that "By the Eternal the Union must be saved." [Applause] From that source he learned his Democracy. He had voted for Polk, Cass, Pierce, Buchanan, and Breckinridge. [Laughter.] He had taken every dose that had been offered him. More than that, he attended every Democratic National Convention since 1844, and helped to make every Democratic platform. It might be said he was a politician. Well, he was not, for, up to the time he received his commission into the United States army, he had held no office in his life under the State or National Government. Down in Massachusetts, there was no such thing as a Democrat getting into office. He was a Democrat from principle. He had some right, therefore, to address his old Democratic friends.

There were, he knew, many loyal Democrats who adhere to the Democratic party through a sense of duty. They have believed for a generation that the principles of the Democratic party have always been advantageous to the National Government. They cling to the organization now just as if it were as patriotic and as pure as in the early days of its existence. The question of slavery entered as a fair plank in the Democratic platform at the time of the election of Mr. Polk. In 1848, the slavery plank in the Democratic platform was renewed, and so in all succeeding conventions. If slavery became a portion of the Democratic platform, it was also a portion of the Whig platform for the Whig party had it then incorporated. The agitation of slavery commenced in good earnest, with able men on both sides. He (the speaker) labored for the Cincinnati platform at Charleston, because he saw the men of the South determined to leave the Union unless they got their way, and, frightened at the sight, he was determined to yield every thing for the Union. He offered to nominate a young man from Kentucky, Mr. Breckinridge for the sake of keeping the Southern men within the Union. But the Southern men were not to be satisfied even with this. They organized for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, and Beauregard opened his guns which sounded forth not the death of the Union, but the death of slavery? He assumed there was no man in this crowd who, if left to the instincts God has given him would wish there should be a slave on earth. [Applause.] There were many of us who stood by the institution so long as it was under the protection of the Constitution. But what did our Southern men do at Charleston for slavery? They withdrew from under the Constitution. They gave up all the obligations of that Constitution. From that day they released us from all obligations to them, and we Democrats were left free to follow the dictates of our own conscience upon the matter of slavery. Previous to this, we gave them every constitutional right. We hunted their negroes in Massachusetts, and did every thing they asked of us. They spurned us, and said they would make a new Government with slavery as its corner-stone. They broke the partnership. How much longer were we to be bound by the partnership article than they were? When they went out of the Union, they lost all rights under the Constitution. They had our bond, by which we were to give them not one pound, but many pounds of human flesh, and we then told them to beware that they did not draw any human blood, for in that case their goods were forfeited to the State. We need not discuss the question of slavery, therefore, for it has become, to use a familiar word, a demoralized institution. [Laughter.] The slave has learned his strength. He has learned his rights, and on that account he is no longer valuable as a slave. Having learned the value of the musket and rifle, he is becoming a dangerous species of property, and masters will find him insubordinate. He has now learned vicious tricks, so far as a servant is concerned. The horse has learned to kick and is dangerous. Before the war an able bodied negro would sell for $2,000. He noticed the sale of one the other day at that price. But mark you, that is hardly two thousand ten-cent pieces. The fact is slave property has decreased in value, so much so that the South will soon be glad to get rid of it. Within the next six months, he had no doubt, Louisiana will come into the Union with a constitution for the abolition of slavery. [Applause.] He had seen the true men of Louisiana, and they entertain this view. They say that slavery is gone, and are willing and anxious to have hired labor. This war has not destroyed negro property, but has rather increased its value ten fold, for the free negro labor will be so much the more beneficial than slave labor. Be assured, then, that slavery is dead. Beauregard killed it, and let it be buried

Again alluding to his attachment to the old Democratic party, the General said he did not mean to desert that party. He meant to take it with him some day, and have a platform upon which all loyal Democrats can stand. But we must sustain the Government through all its dangers." We must sustain a Republican Administration. We must go with them right or wrong. The administration is the only means by which we can be preserved from anarchy, and if you oppose the administration you oppose the Government. The time may come when this Administration will be changed. If so, it must be for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. [Applause.] A Democratic orator, the other day, made use of this illustration: The Government is represented by an engine, and the Administration by an engineer. The engine is very pretty, and altogether acceptable, but the engineer was a wicked fellow, and ought to be turned away. But the engine now is in danger. It is reaching a precipice—no time is to be lost—and the fate of all the passengers hangs upon the skill of that engineer, who ever he may be. Do not tie his hands, and he will bring his precious load safely through. [Applause.] You will find that Wood and Vallandigham are opposed to that engineer, and would tie his hands. Their friends in this State likewise, and are we to permit them to overthrow us on the precipice? It was a remarkable thing that reverses to the National arms were favorable to the Democratic party. Suppose Gilmore is driven away from Charleston, Rosecrans from Chatanooga, or Meade from Virginia, would that not tend to increase the Democratic vote at your next election? Undoubtedly. Suppose, on the other hand, that not only Charleston has fallen, but that the rebellion should give its last gasp, can there be anydoubt of the election of the Union ticket in Pennsylvania? There can be only two parties at the present time. The opposition to the Government does not come from the old Democratic party. That party has always been for the country in the past, There are honest conscientious men in the Democratic party who still vote that ticket because they believe the party is still for the Union. They cannot fight against their Southern brethren because the South is still a part of the Union. Let us look at this a little. Are they in reality our brethren? Are they our enemies, or are they not? They had no right to secede, but they did. If we find a man with his throat cut, we say he has committed suicide. He may not have had the right, but he took the right. The rebels in arms are not our brethren. They were our brethren, but the hate between us now passeth all the hate ever known between enemies. The Democratic party cannot go for the Government, because it is not for free speech. Every man he agreed, had the right to his tongue, but he believed also that other men had a right to their ears, and when one man's speech became offensive to another man's ears, it was time that it should be stopped. He was a great stickler for free speech himself; but we are engaged in a great war now, and if anybody complained about an outrage upon the liberty of speech, let him shoulder his musket and put down the rebellion, and free speech will be restored. [Applause.] It is complained that the President suspended the habeas corpus. Now the suspension of the habeas corpus is essentially a Democratic idea. It never was recommended to be suspended until by Thomas Jefferson, in the Burr rebellion. Who actually did suspend it? Gen. Jackson, and he was a good Democrat. Gen. Jackson not only suspended it, but arrested the offender and imprisoned the judge. [Applause.] The suspension is, therefore, according to Democratic practice. But without stopping to defend it upon that ground, how can we get rid of it? End the rebellion. Do not interfere with the Government. If it is weak, give it your strength; if it is weak, give it your power; if unpatriotic, give it your patriotism. Go with me and end the rebellion, and there will be no farther suspension of the habeas corpus. End the rebellion, and all our woes are ended. There will be no further drafts, no more increase of taxation, no more infringement of the liberty of speech. Therefore, in conclusion, he would say, if we wished this war stopped, and substantial peace restored, work with and for the Government. We in Pennsylvania could do as much at the ballot-box as our brave soldiers can upon the battle fields of the South.

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, VERANDAHS, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GARDEN SEATS, LAMPS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same will please state the kind of work needed.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m

MARRIED,

On the 24th September, at the Lutheran parsonage, in Marklesburg, by the Rev. J. K. Bricker, Mr. Jacob Garner of Blair county, Pa., to Mrs. Catharine Garner of Marklesburg, Huntingdon County, Pa.

On the 24th inst., in Tod township, by D. Clarkson Esq., Mr James Stapleton of Tod township, to Miss Sarah Broad of Carbon township all of Huntingdon county.

DIED,

On Thursday morning the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock JAMES BRYSON WILLIAMSON, aged thirty-one years, two months and twenty-three days—oldest son of John and Elizabeth Williamson of this borough.

His disease was pulmonary consumption. The fear of death was taken away, and he died in the full assurance of a glorious immortality. He rests from his labors and his sorrows

Peace be to his ashes.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday, the 2d day of October, 1863,

At Mapleton Depot, Huntingdon county, Pa., a Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the following parcels of real estate:

THE BRICK TAVERN STAND,

With all the out-buildings, including the Maple Grove. The Storeroom and Warehouse, and storekeepers dwelling house and outbuildings.

All the privileges, with grounds sufficient to improve the water power on a never-failing stream of water passing through the village, with head and fall of 32 feet—Also, fifteen Building Lots, all well situated for places of business or private residences.

☞ All will be sold without reserve, and terms of payment made easy for the purchasers.

☞ My father, who resides on the property, will show the plan of the village, and boundaries of the various lots, to persons wishing to examine them, prior to or at the sale.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day.

Sept. 23, 1863. JAMES DONALDSON.

LEWISTOWN MILLS,
LEWISTOWN, PA.

FLOUR AND FEED, *of all kinds*, always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices. Orders by mail will receive our special and prompt attention.

WM. B. MCATEE & SON.

Lewistown, Sept. 16, 1863-2m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of David Stewart and Jacob Harnish, surviving Executors of the estate of Tobias Harnish, late of Morris township, dec'd, will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M., to make said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present them to the said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

Sept. 16, 1863.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township about the first of July, 1863, a red roley STEER with the left hind leg broken, and no mark about him; supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Sept 23, 1863* SAMUEL HUFF.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863. S. S. SMITH.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

NEW GOODS!. NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Sept 30, 1863.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS,

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Sep. 30, 1863

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

July 7th, 1863. JAMES CLARKE.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

Sept16,1863 R. ALLISON MILLER, Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRERA,

718 ARCH Street

below Eighth, southside

PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store*, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farrera, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 16, 1863.-3m

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County.

The Annual Examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

Springfield, Thursday,	October 1st.	Meadow Gap.
Penn, Tuesday,	"	6th, Warrioremark.
Hopewell, Wednesday,	"	7th, Coffee Run.
Tod, Thursday,	"	8th, Newbury.

Examination will commence at 9 o'clock.

☞ Teachers will please remember that certificates in order to be valid will require a 5 cent revenue stamp.

R. M'DIVITT, Co. Sup't.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

TO THE COLLECTORS of State and County Tax in Huntingdon County:

Owing to the necessities of the county, and especially the want of funds to meet the orders for the relief of families of soldiers in the service of the country, you are instructed to use all lawful means to collect all the taxes in your duplicate immediately and pay them over to the Treasurer.

J. CUMMINS,
JNO. S. ISETT,
PETER M. BARE,
Commissioners.

Huntingdon, July 28, 1863

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, the real estate hereinafter described, will be exposed to public sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 9th of October, 1863,

as the property of William Reed, late of West township, in said county, deceased, to wit:

A tract of land situate in said township, containing One Hundred and Fifteen acres and Ten perches, adjoining lands of Dr. H. Orbisy, the heirs of William Stewart, deceased, John and Michael Weyer, Joseph Powell, and the heirs of Joseph Reed, deceased; about eighty acres of this tract are cleared and in good state of cultivation, with a dwelling house, bank barn, and orchard thereon. A small tract of about one acre and fifty-six perches, taken up by said deceased in his life time adjoins this tract, and will be sold with it. This tract is called "The Corner Farm," and has for some years past, been noted for its productiveness.

ALSO—A tract of land situate on Globe Run in said township, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-nine acres and Sixty-one perches, adjoining the village of Saltsburg, land of Mordecai and John Henry, John Huyett, the heirs of George Bortz and others, having thereon two dwelling houses, a bank barn; one hundred and eighty or ninety acres are cleared upon this tract, about twenty of which are meadow.

Those who wish to see these lands before the day of sale will please call on Mr. Bearmitt residing on the Corner Farm, or Mr. Foster residing on Globe Run Farm, or George Wilson, Trustee below named, who will show these farms to strangers or others.

Possession will be given to purchasers on the first day of April next, when the first payment of one-third of the purchase money is to be made. Unpaid purchase money to bear interest and be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Further terms to be made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Corner Farm, where attendance will be given, by

JOHN REED, and
GEORGE WILSON,
Trustees.

Sept. 2, 1863.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45.

By T. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED.

The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 13th May, 1862, in company with John Young, Henry Meadows and Lelan Morris, on account of their Union sentiments, is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of his fellow—Nicholas Breedlo—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address as follows,

RICHARD BREEDIN,
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.,

ARE OPENING

FOR FALL TRADE,

French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND

FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 CHESTNUT Sreet, (formerly No. 708,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & Co. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of

FINE CLOAKS AND FURS,

unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of FINEST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be offered at public sale in West township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, the 20th of October next,

on the premises, the late residence of Alexander Steel, deceased, a valuable tract of lime-stone land, containing 234 Acres and allowance, more or less, about 160 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered. The improvements are two large two story dwelling houses, one frame the other logs, with a never failing well of water at the door; a log barn, a saddle shop and necessary outhouses; an apple orchard, also a small tenant house. This farm is situated on the Warrior's ridge, adjoining lands of T. F. Stewart, N. Cresswell and others, and about three miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad and canal, and is a healthy and desirable location convenient to a public school house.

The conditions will be one-third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of a deed, the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by bonds and mortgage. Possession will be given on the first day of April next.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given by JOHN RUNG,
West tp., Aug. 26, 1863. Surviving Exec'r.

PUBLIC SALE of REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County to me directed I will sell at public sale on the premises

On Thursday, October 15th, 1863,

at 11 o'clock of said day: the following real estate, viz:—All that certain tract of land which was late of William Hays, deceased, lying and being in the township of Jackson, county of Huntingdon aforesaid and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of William Porter on the north, Samuel Powell on the south, and Samuel Spyeman on the west; having thereon erected a frame house, log bank barn and other outbuildings being composed of four parts designated as "A," "B," "C," "D," containing in all 222 Acres and 100 Perches.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of the sale and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,
West Barree, Sept. 9, 1863. } Admr. &c., of Wm Hays, dec'd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice that he was appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Henry Brewster, Esq., acting executor of the last will and testament of John Brewster, dec'd., and that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for that purpose, when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for any share of the said fund. THEO. H. CREMER,

Sept. 16, 1863. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. B. Less, John H. Lightner, Major S. Harrison, John M. Clark, and John C. Lutz, acting and surviving Trustees of the Shirleysburg Female Seminary, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 2d of October next, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present to the said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for any share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863. Auditor.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENNA. } Huntingdon, August 25, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expense incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON for the apprehension and delivery of deserters at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

STRAYED AWAY.—On or about the 18th August, from Huntingdon, a small white Cow, with red spotted head, short horns, and rising three years old. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOSEPH MORRISON,
Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1863. Jackson's Hotel.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, about the first of June last, a red and white spotted Heifer, about a year old, with short horns—neck and head red, with white stops on her face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 2, 1863. WM. MURRETTS.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm now occupied by the subscriber, in Walker township, on or about the first of May last, a brindle COW, with white face, white belly, and some white in the flank. Said cow was dry when she came, but now has a calf two months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JONATHAN MORGAN.

Sept. 2, 1863.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber the first day of May last, a two year old Heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Sept 9, 1863. JOS. MORRISON, Jackson Hotel.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY

AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have such claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

CIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the traveling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment,

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

August 26, 1863-3m

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE AND IMPORTER OF WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of *the newest and most beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is *warranted* to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(*Successor to Stauffer & Harley.*)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECURED the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching Flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will clean in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and seperated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, thinly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Sumac will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863

Governor:

Andrew G. Curtin.

Judge of the Supreme Court,

Daniel Agnew.

Senator:

George W. Householder.

Assembly:

David Etnier.

Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer,

William C. Wagoner.

Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court,

Daniel W. Womelsdorf.

Treasurer:

David Black.

County Commissioner:

John Householder.

Director of the Poor,

John Logan.

Auditor,

Abraham Harnish,

Coroner,

William M. Phillips.

Amendments,

For the Amendments.

Governor:

Andrew G. Curtin.

Judge of the Supreme Court,

Daniel Agnew.

Assembly:

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Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer,

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Auditor,

Abraham Harnish,

Coroner,

William M. Phillips.

Amendments,

For the Amendments.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 30, 1863.

Another Raid on Pennsylvania Threatened.

Lee Urged to Advance to Help the Democracy.

If any one has doubted heretofore that there is a complete and thorough understanding between the Southern traitors and their Northern allies now striving to elect Judge Woodward in this Sate, let them read the following editorial from the Richmond *Enquirer*, the acknowledged organ of Jeff Davis. If, after reading such evidence of the guilty complicity of the leaders North and South to break up the Government of our fathers, there are any remaining unconvinced, they deserve to be denounced as parties consenting to the diabolical plot. Are our people willing again to see our borders ravaged by Lee's *invading hosts?* If so, let them at once come forth and boldly proclaim that they favor the rebel cause and the rebel conspirators. This would be the manly course, even tho' it covered them with confusion and eternal shame. Read this precious article, and see how thoroughly anxious the rebels are to help elect Judge Woodward Governor of Pennsylvania:

"THE ROAD TO PEACE."

[From the Richmond *Enquirer*, Sep. 7.]

The approaching session of the United States Congress will be one of no ordinary interest. During its deliberations, the Presidential campaign of 1864 will be marked out. Political parties will, in the next session of Congress, arrange the platform of principles that each will advocate before the people, as well as unmask the gross corruptions that war has produced. The contest for the speakership of the House of Representatives will be one of great excitement; if the Democrats are successful, their speaker will have the arrangement and appointment of the various committees which prepare business for the House, as well as all those investigating committees on the conduct of the war, the committee on contracts, the suppression of newspapers, and the arrest and imprisonment of individuals.

The reports of these committees will form the groundwork of the next Presidential campaign. Should Meade be driven into Washington, and the capital of the United States be beleaguered by the confederate army, the conduct of the war will receive such a blow from which neither Vicksburg nor Port Hudson will relieve it. If the Administration should find its army in the third year of the war shut up in Washington, Mr. Lincoln's message would be deprived of all its glorification over the summer campaign. His management of military affairs will stand a confessed failure, and his unfitness for the position of Commander-in-Chief will become patent to every man. Of what avail will the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the repulse at Gettysburg, and the seige of Charleston prove, if Meade, driven into Washington is unable to rescue the capital from the insults of a beleaguring army? In vain will Halleck point to Grant, and Gilmore if the army of the Potomac is forced to crouch under the fortifications of Washington, and cower before the advance of Lee. The friends of McClellan will assail the administration for more shameful failures than those for which he was dismissed; they will point to the besieging army, and ask for the proofs of the victory at Gettysburg; they will inquire into the "escape" of Lee; and, parading the administration accounts of the battle of Gettysburg, ask why Lee was not bagged? Meade besieged in Washington will be incontrovertible evidence of the falsehood perpetrated upon the public.

Should General Lee cross into Maryland, the embarrassment of Lincoln would increase; his victorious army, unable to take the field and attempt the repetition of Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, would be compelled to remain in Washington, while General Lee marched whithersoever he wished into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful should General Lee once advance on Meade. Parties in the United States are so nearly balanced that the least advantage thrown in favor of one will insure its success. Should the Confederate army remain quiescent on the banks of the Rappahannock, the boastful braggadocio of Yankee reports will be confirmed, and Lincoln and Halleck will point in triumph to the crippled condition of the Confederate army as confirmation of the great victory won in Pennsylvania. *The Democrats unable to gainsay such evidence, will be constrained to enter the contest for Speakership shorn of the principal part of their strength—the disgrace mismanagement andconduct of the war.*

Gen. Lee must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe that he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy ever produced. *He may so move and direct his army as to produce political results which, in their bearing upon this war, will prove more effectual than the bloodiest victories.* Let him drive Meade into Washington, and he will again *raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid, and give confidence to the wavering. He will embolden the Peace party* should he again cross the Potomac, for he will show the people of Pennsylvania how little security they have from Lincoln for the protection of their homes.

It matters not whether this advance be made for purposes of permanent occupation, or simply for a grand raid; it will demonstrate that, in the third year of the war, they are so far from the subjugation of the Confederate States that the defence of Maryland and Pennsylvania has not been secured.

A fall campaign in Pennsylvania, *with the hands of our soldiers untied*, not for indiscriminate plunder—demoralizing and undisciplining the army—but a campaign for a systematic and organized retaliation and punishment, would arouse the popular mind to the uncertainty and insecurity of Pennsylvania. This would react upon the representatives in Congress *strengthening the Democrats*, and mollifying even to the hard shell of fanaticism itself.

The damages which the last campaign inflicted, if augmented by another this fall, when presented to the Lincoln Government, would unless paid, greatly exasperate the people against an administration which neither defends the State, nor reimburses its citizens for losses which its own imbecility has produced. And if these damages are paid the debt is increased, the taxes raised, and the burdens imposed will accomplish the same end.

Let the great and important fact be constantly kept in a tangible and threatening aspect before the people of Pennsylvania, that, notwithstanding they have opened the Mississippi, and are besieging Charleston, and threatening East Tennessee, and Georgia, and Alabama, that notwithstanding all this, Pennsylvania is not safe from invasion, and Washington city is again beleaguered in this third year of the war. *The road to peace lies through Pennsylvania via Washington.*

Loyal voters of Pennsylvania, is the above not sufficient evidence to satisfy you that Jeff Davis' army of traitors are working in harmony with the treasonable bogus Democratic organization in the North to destroy this Government. Can you vote for Woodward and still claim to be a Union man? We think not.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

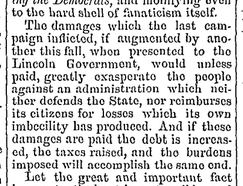
[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—tc.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY



STEAM WORKS,

CORNER OF

Market and Third Streets,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sorghe-Cane Mills from the oldest and newest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with ways and carriage to saw any length log, to give us a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention. Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HUNTSBURGH, Crawford Co., Pa., May 10, 1863.

MESSRS. J. & J. H. DUVALL,

Gentlemen:—* * * We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order, perfectly satisfied with the Saw Mill and Engine. Everything works to our entire satisfaction, beyond our expectations. We sawed 4,000 feet white-oak boards in five hours, and with good could have sawed more in the same time.

We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.

Respectfully,

C. REYNOLDS & E. AUDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Millikin, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who has one of our first class 20-horse power Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills in operation at Tipton Station, Blair county, Pa.—He authorized us to say this Mill and Engine has given such entire satisfaction, that, since starting it, he has sent in his second order for a Mill and Engine of same size.

We would also refer you to M. M. Adams, Cresson, Pa., W. B. Zeigler and J. S. Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., Burley & Co., Tyrone, Pa., A. L. Holliday, Hollidaysburg, Pa., all of whom have purchased of us.

We ship our Saw Mills and Engines fully equipped and ready for work. We warrant our Machinery to do all that our circular claims for it, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of inch lumber per day.

J. & J. H. DUVALL,

No. 55 Corner of Market and Third Streets, just opposite C. D. R. Road depot, Zanesville, Ohio.

June 3, 1863.—3m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA:

An Benevolent Institution established by special Enactment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.—1y.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style,

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. ACCOMMODATION	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. MAIL	EASTWARD. ACCOMMODATION
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 40	.....	.....	.....N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 20
4 54	.....	.....	5 05 Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20
5 04	.....	.....	.....Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11
5 09	.....	.....	.....Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06
5 13	.....	.....	.....Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 03
5 24	7 05	6 32	5 33 Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 55
5 39	.....	.....	.....Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 40
5 48	.....	.....	.....Barree,	.....	.....	11 33
5 54	.....	.....	6 00 Spruce Creek,	9 51	8 54	11 20
6 10	.....	.....	.....Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10
6 19	.....	.....	6 21 Tyrone,	9 33	8 35	11 00
6 29	.....	.....	.....Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48
6 35	.....	.....	.....Fosteria,	.....	.....	10 42
6 40	.....	.....	6 39 Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 29
7 00	8 20	7 40	6 55 Altoona,	8 40	8 00	10 23
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	UP TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	DOWN TRAINS Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 11 05	AR 9 00
5 57	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 45	8 43
6 04	8 00	Pleasant Grove,	10 35	8 35
6 20	8 15	Mackleburg,	10 22	8 20
6 33	8 30	Coffee Run,	10 07	8 03
6 40	8 40	Rough & Ready,	10 00	7 55
6 52	8 50	Cove,	9 49	7 43
6 57	9 00	Fisher's Summit,	9 45	7 38
AR 7 12	AR 9 20		LE 9 30	LE 7 20
LE 7 20	LE 9 30	Saxton,	AR 9 23	AR 7 10
7 40	9 50	Riddlesburg,	9 05	6 50
7 50	10 00	Hopewell,	8 55	6 40

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 00	10 15	Piper's Run,	8 40	6 25
8 25	10 45	Hamilton,	8 15	5 55
AR 8 50	AR 11 00	Bloody Run,	LE 8 00	LE 5 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 9 30	Saxton,	AR 8 30	LE 7 20
				AR 7 10
7 35	9 45	Coalmont,	8 16	6 55
7 40	9 50	Crawford,	8 04	6 35
AR 7 50	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 6 30
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c. &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 3 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 5.15 the same morning.

FARES from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.20 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.35 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

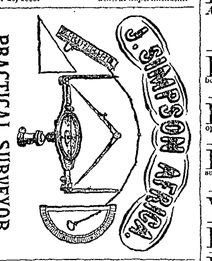
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
April 20, 1863. *General Superintendent.*



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co. at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hats,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are of for cash or produce on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Mucklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 15, 1863.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE,

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM

Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—*Blank Books* of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at *LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.*

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

WM. WILLIAMS,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—*The Jubilee*—Hunten's and Berlin's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's and Johnson's Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Wimer's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 5, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.

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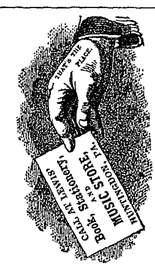

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